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FROM

The Secretary of State.

27 Nov. 1895.





FREDERIC T. GREENHALGE.
Governor, 1894 —

THE
JOURNAL OF
THE
ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE



Mr. J. C. Smith
1880

THE OLD REPRESENTATIVES' HALL,
1798-1895.

AN ADDRESS

DELIVERED BEFORE THE

MASSACHUSETTS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

JANUARY 2, 1895,

BY

ALFRED SEELYE ROE

OF

WORCESTER.

BOSTON:
WRIGHT AND POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS,
18 POST OFFICE SQUARE.
1895.

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The Secretary of State.

[FROM THE JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE.]

JANUARY 2, 1895.

Mr. ROE of Worcester offered the following order : —

Ordered, That when the House adjourns to-day it be to meet to-morrow at 11 o'clock A.M., in the chamber set apart for the House of Representatives in the State House Extension, and that hereafter that be the place of meeting.

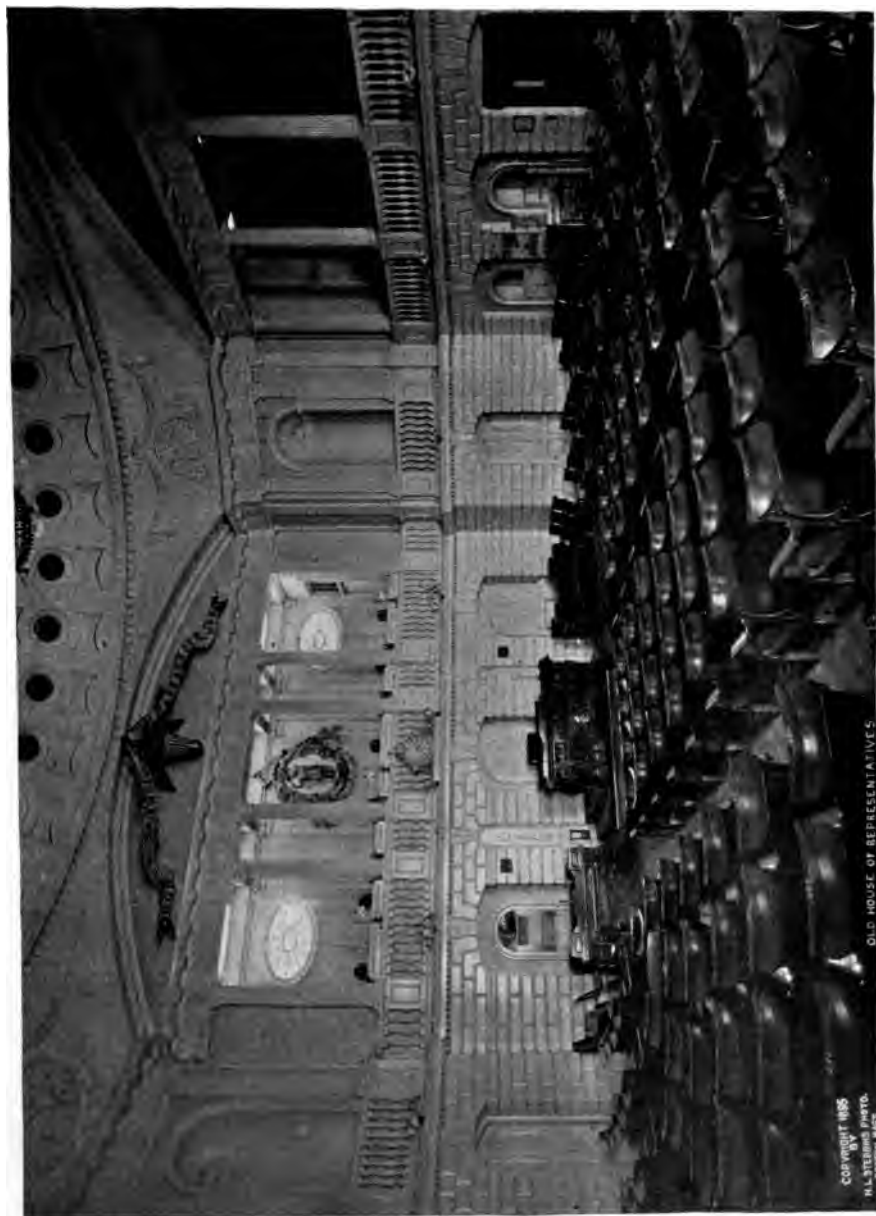
After remarks by Mr. ROE, the order was adopted, and, on motion of Mr. GROVER of Canton, the thanks of the House were extended to Mr. ROE for his address, and the remarks were ordered to be printed and suitably bound as a House document.



REPRESENTATIVES' HALL—Jan. 2, 1895.
(Looking North.)

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MADEIRA, MASS.

the first time since the Revolution. The next
meeting was held on the 10th day of
January, 1798. The 1st time since Mass. has
assembled for the first time. The 1st time since



REPRESENTATIVES' HALL—Jan. 2, 1895.
(Looking North.)

ADDRESS.

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:— While a new chamber, resplendent with gilt and marble, awaits us, a place adorned by all that fancy could depict and art apply, yet it must witness the passing of a century ere it gathers the interest that attaches to this hall which we are about to leave. And now, when our departure is at hand, it would seem that the event merited more than the mere gathering up of our effects and our going hence. Accordingly, from word of mouth, from books and from tradition, I have collected data and incident which, in this parting hour, I submit for your consideration and as a final tribute to this place, replete with the memories of a hundred years.

Ninety-seven years ago one week from next Friday, or on Thursday, the eleventh day of January, 1798, the Legislature of Massachusetts assembled for the last time in the old capitol on

State Street. Agreeably to a vote, taken early in that day, the members were to march at noon to the new edifice then completed on Beacon Hill. The structure that they were leaving had stood just fifty years from its reconstruction, following the fire of 1747. The one which they were about to occupy was to see nearly twice that term of service. Had the artist of the day depicted the scene as those worthies, who constituted the executive department and General Court of the Commonwealth, filed out for their memorable march, he would have drawn first the dignified figure of Increase Sumner, and by his side that of Moses Gill, respectively Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. Near them were the other executive officers with the Council, and following were the Senators, led by President Samuel Phillips, and the Representatives, at whose head was Edward Hutchinson Robbins of Milton. A large share of these men had seen service during the war of the Revolution, which was still a comparatively recent event. As the season was that of winter, we may conclude that these gentlemen took the most direct route to the new edifice; and, this being the case, they must have walked along



INCREASE SUMNER.

Born Nov. 25, 1746; died June 7, 1799.

Governor, 1797 — June 7, 1799.



INCREASE SUMNER.

Born Nov. 27, 1746; died June 7, 1799.

Governor, 1797 — June 7, 1799.

what is now Washington Street to School, and thence up that, across Tremont to Beacon, and so to their destination. In this journey they passed few structures standing to-day. Before reaching the old corner book store, then, as now, on School and Washington, there were possibly two buildings still in existence; one adjoining the book store (277 and 279 Washington), the other farther north, and at present undergoing certain repairs (235 Washington). On School Street, three ancient buildings (Nos. 5, 7 and 11), just west of the store, are apparently nearly as old as the latter. Of the Province House, which stood farther south, there is now only a small part of its rear wall (11 and 13 Province Court), but, meagre as it is, often sought by him who reveres the past. King's Chapel is, as it was, a silent witness of the mutations of more than a century. Whatever there may have been in the way of buildings for the remainder of the journey, certainly nothing continues in our day. But then, as they neared the front of, at that time, the most pretentious capitol in America, they could see plainly, for it was close at hand, the Hancock mansion, and, remembering how dear to the

Continental president had been the project of a State House near his dwelling, we may imagine many a sturdy Representative nudging his neighbor, as they turned to enter the edifice, and remarking, "If the old governor had only lived to see this day!" They had just passed the last resting place of the patriot and statesman in the Granary burying ground, where to-day, after more than a hundred years, his grave has no adequate memorial.¹ We can fancy the long line of men filing rapidly through Doric Hall and up the stairways to this chamber, and occupying, for the first time, the seats prepared for their reception. It was the winter session of the Legislature of 1797-1798. Speaker Robbins must have held the gavel, unless he passed it over to President Phillips.² Be this as it may, there is no doubt that Gov. Increase Sumner, on the succeeding day, addressed the assembled bodies in the following words : —

¹ The Legislature of 1894 appropriated \$3,000 for the purpose of marking this grave, and proposals for designs have been solicited.

² Samuel Phillips, born in North Andover, Feb. 7, 1751; died there, Feb. 10, 1802; Lieutenant-Governor of the Commonwealth at the time. Twenty years a State senator and for fifteen years president of the Senate, said years consecutive (1782-1801), except the single year's presidency, in 1787-88, of Samuel Adams.

GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES :—

While I rejoice with you, and my fellow citizens at large, on the completion of this stately edifice, not less honorable to the Commonwealth, at whose expense it was erected, than ornamental to the capital which generously provided the place, permit me to express my entire satisfaction at the ingenious manner in which the plan has been executed. Begun and finished in little more than two years, it exhibits a pleasing proof of the architecture, skill and fidelity of your agents who planned and superintended the work, while it demonstrates the ability of the artificers who performed it.

Combining the advantages of suitable retirement, a healthy situation and delightful prospect with such elegant and very convenient apartments for the security of the records and for transacting the public business, there is perhaps no public building to be found within the United States more useful or magnificent. I am confident that you, gentlemen of both Houses of the Legislature, will cordially join me in the fervent wish that this State House may long remain a monument of the public spirit of the citizens of Massachusetts, as well as a testimony of their respect to our happy political institutions. We will then, under the smiles of Heaven, unite in dedicating it to the honor, freedom, independence and security of our country. In this House may the true principles of the best system of civil government the

world has ever seen be uniformly supported; here may every practice and principle be successfully opposed that tend to impair it; here may every act of the Legislature be the result of cool deliberation and sound judgment; and in this House, on all necessary occasions, may the Supreme Executive, agreeably to the laws of the land, in mercy cause judgment to be executed, and each branch of our elective government continue faithful in the discharge of its trust. God grant that neither external force or influence, nor internal commotion or violence, may ever shake the pillars of our free Republic.

The men thus addressed would have been noteworthy anywhere, but to us they have a peculiar interest as our predecessors, nearly a hundred years away. They were only seventeen years from the close of the Revolutionary war. Among a people that had sent into the struggle more than 92,000 men it would not be strange if a large percentage of the men before us had borne arms in that immortal strife.¹ It is certain that very few of those whose names have been borne on the wings of fame had no part in that conflict. While some of the leading officers may not have carried

¹ Reference to the revolutionary archives discloses that at least ninety-one of these Representatives had seen service during the struggle for liberty. Many of them had served throughout the war, attaining, in many cases, high rank.



Figure 1. (a) and (b)

Figure 1. (a) and (b) are the same person.

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MOSES GILL.

Born Jan. 18, 1733; died May 20, 1800.

Lieutenant-Governor, 1794 — May 20, 1800.

muskets, yet in some way they had periled life and reputation for what they deemed the right. There were one hundred and eighty-nine members of the House, and they came from all parts of the Commonwealth, including the district of Maine. The town of Lincoln sends her honored son, Capt. Samuel Hoar, the grandfather of our United States Senator, Geo. F. Hoar, himself a man who could tell the story of fighting for fatherland. He had been one of the party that conducted to the seaboard the British officers and men captured at Saratoga. Here, too, is Richard Devens, whose blood three generations afterwards was to appear in the person of Charles Devens, soldier and jurist; and the great-grandfather is a soldier also—one of the men sent by Charlestown. Among the Boston members is Dr. William Eustis, who throughout the war had done efficient service as a surgeon, and who, a few years afterwards, was to be governor of the State. Worcester sends down Levi Lincoln, Sr., for many years an invaluable holder of State and national office, lieutenant-governor in 1807–1809 and again in 1823–1824. He had responded as a minute man. And there was Caleb Strong from Northampton, a man for the

times, bearing in his nature all the qualities indicated in his name, the man who later had the hardihood to oppose the war of 1812, not because he was afraid to fight, for he knew the whole story of the Revolution. He had been Senator in the national capital, and was to be the very next governor, in which capacity he had the bravery to overlook the beruffled gentry of the existing judiciary, and to make Theophilus Parsons chief justice of the supreme court, an act for which subsequent generations cannot be grateful enough. As a study of heredity it is interesting to compare the names of these Representatives of a century since with those of the men last elected to this body, and I find no less than thirty-eight coincidences. I cannot state that the members of to-day are descended from the good men of 1798, but the surnames continue. Going through the list, I find Barnes (2), Bates, Bliss, Brown (2), Clark, Drew, Drury, Holland, Holt, Howe, Hutchinson, Kingman, Mellen (2) (this name suggests the frequent remark that he, by common consent ycleped "Jim,"¹ has been in the House so long that the memory of man runneth not to the con-

¹ James H. Mellen, Worcester, thirteen times elected to the House.

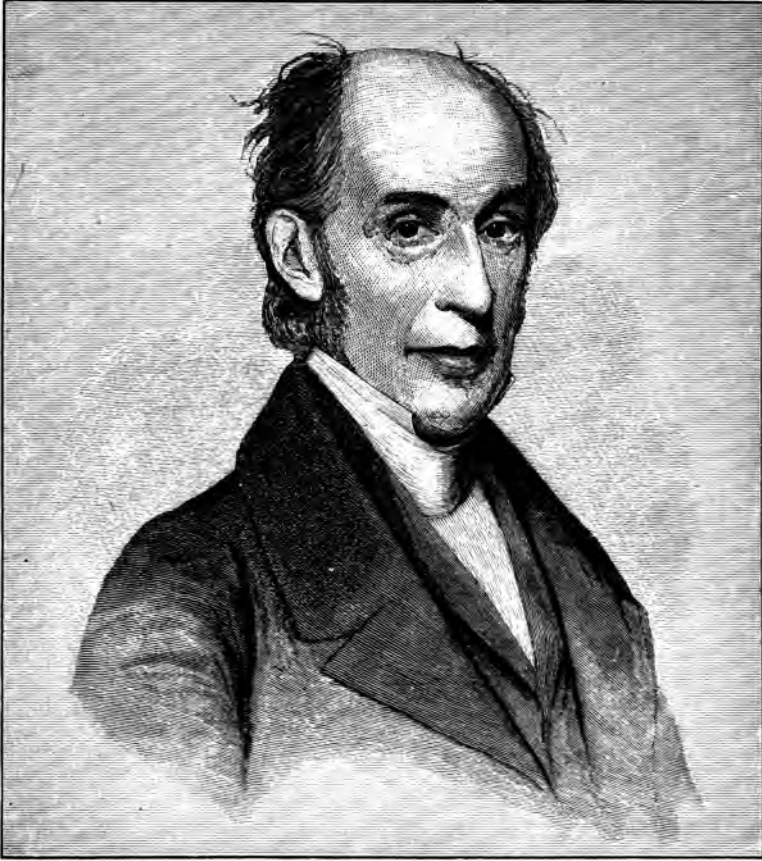
trary. Confirmation of this statement is found in the appearance of his name in 1798, though in those days they called him James, and he lived in Holliston), Mitchell, Norton, Parker, Perkins, Phelps, Putnam, Rice, Richardson, Rowe,¹ Russell, Sargent, Smith (2), Snow, Stone, Strong, Thacher, Thurston, Turner, White (2), and Wood. One of the first acts of the House, thus assembled, was to vote the front seats to the Boston members,—a distinction of which the successors of those same members have always thought themselves worthy though they have not in every case secured what they wished. Very likely this courtesy was extended on account of the gift by Boston of the site of the State House.


Owing to the season of the year, it will not seem especially strange that on the first day (January 10), in the old State House, it was voted to expend \$150 for the purchase of fuel. The fireplaces of those days, though healthful, were

¹ By members of the same family this name is spelled both with and without the w. John Rowe of Gloucester is here referred to. He was for nine years a member of the House from that place, and one year from Essex County in the Senate. He later removed to Milton, where he had inherited at least a portion of the property of his uncle, that John Rowe of Boston at whose instance in 1784 the figure of the codfish was suspended in the Representatives' Chamber of the Old State House.

fearfully voracious. But the chamber now first occupied had a somewhat different appearance from that which we know. There were no north and south galleries, and no addition on the north side; so those gentlemen, as they took their seats, had a clear outlook through the north windows to Bunker Hill, whose history they knew by heart, and doubtless many a man could have told of Putnam and Prescott and the events of that immortal 17th of June. There was really no reason why they should not look away to Bunker Hill, for there were very few buildings to shut out the view. Towards the west, and close at hand, they must have noted the column on the highest part of Beacon Hill, which was not only a tribute to the talent and patriotism of Bulfinch the constructor,¹ but a fitting memorial to the heroism of the men of the Revolution, of whom they were a portion, and towards the history, written on the tower's tablets, they had contributed no inconsiderable part. It was, too, the very hill on which had stood the beacon for a hundred and fifty

¹ On his return from Europe, in 1786, Mr. Bulfinch, impressed with the desirableness of some memorial of Revolutionary valor and sacrifices, solicited the funds for this monument, which he designed, and whose construction in 1790 he superintended. It was taken down in 1811.



— from your affectionate Father
Charles Bulfinch


Born Aug. 8, 1763; died April 15, 1844.
Architect. Member of Building Commission.

years, ever a hateful sight to tyrants. The figure of the eagle, which, since 1850, has hung over the Speaker's head, then surmounted Bulfinch's tower, and the tablets on the walls of the corridor south of Doric Hall were attached to its base. After the manner of their British ancestors, these men sat with covered heads, a custom that prevailed till well along into the thirties.¹

In those days there was little dallying over what might be considered liberty of thought, for every man had been obliged to subscribe to the following oath: "I, A. B, do declare that I believe the Christian religion and have firm persuasion of its truth." The fact, too, that he was there, was evidence that he was possessed of a freehold yielding an annual income of three pounds, or was possessed of property to the value of fifty pounds. In addition to the foregoing oath, all had to renounce all allegiance to the king or queen of Great Britain and to every other

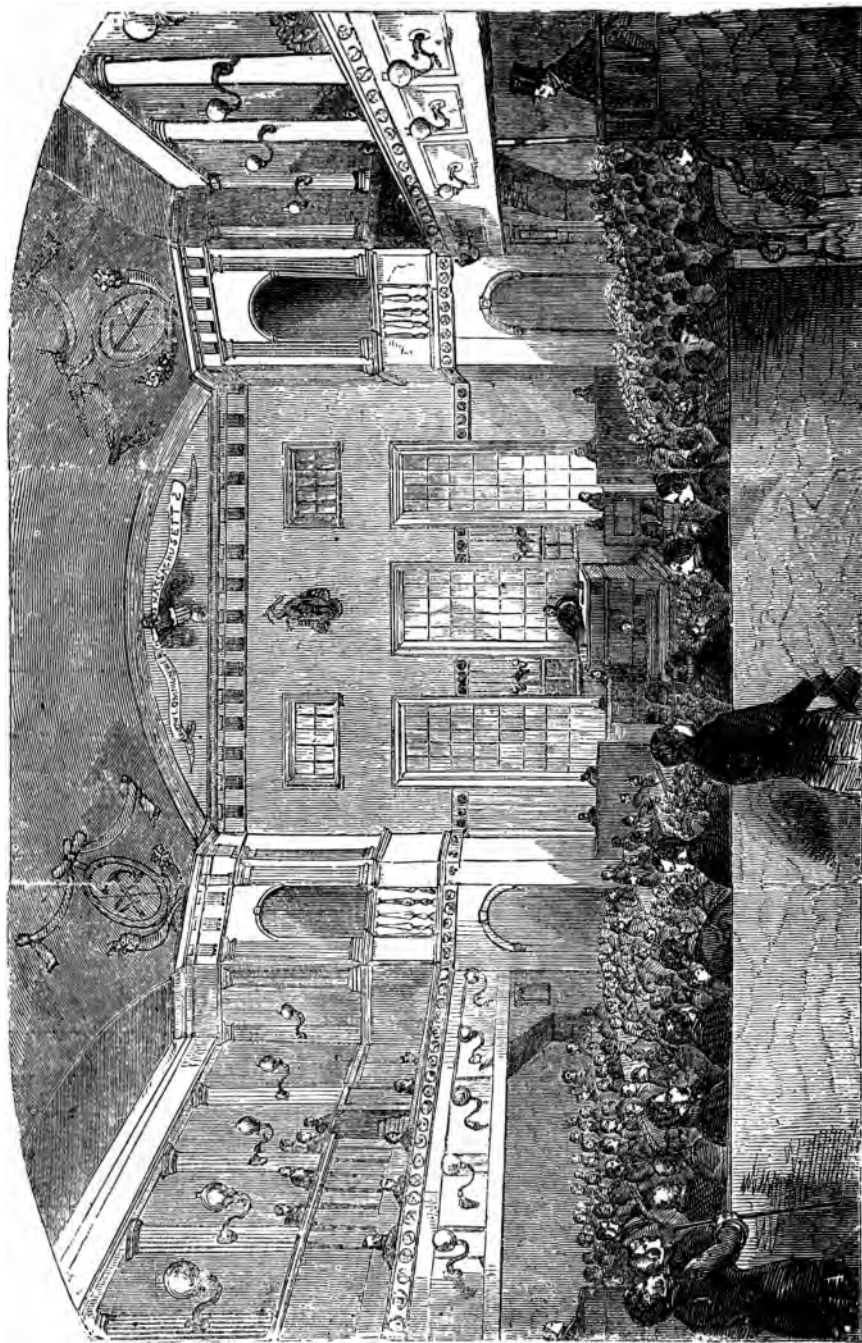
¹ Jan. 6, 1838, George W. Warren of Charlestown introduced an order instructing the committee on Rules to inquire into the expediency of requiring members to sit with uncovered heads. The order was negatived, but its introduction indicates the trend of custom. Hats gradually disappeared during the sittings, though the Hon. John I. Baker says many members wore them in 1840, possibly out of sympathy with the Friends or Quaker members, who carried into the Legislature the habits of their daily lives.

foreign power whatever : “And that no foreign prince, person, prelate, state or potentate hath or ought to have any jurisdiction, superiority, pre-eminence, authority, dispensing or other power in any matter, civil, ecclesiastical or spiritual, within this Commonwealth, except the power which is or may be vested by their Constitution in the Congress of the United States. And I do further testify and declare that no man or body of men hath, or can have, any right to absolve or discharge me from the obligation of this oath, declaration or affirmation,” etc. Having fought a good fight, those people were not disposed to put their persons in chancery, at least of their own volition.

Several days after, or the 16th, the House responded to Governor Sumner’s address, saying: —

May it please your Excellency:—The House of Representatives have received your Excellency with great pleasure in the new and elegant building erected for the better accommodation of the several branches of government.

In this splendid specimen of the taste and judgment of the agents who planned and superintended, and in the ability of the artificers who completed its structure, we are happy to find the public confidence completely justified. Long may it continue an ornament to the capital, whose



REPRESENTATIVES' HALL—January, 1852.

(Looking North.)

NATHANIEL P. BANKS, Jr., Speaker.

The highest honor in the gift of the State.
 This space is an arena in which
 a gladiator has given proof of his mental



inhabitants generously gave the situation on which it is erected, and a monument of the public spirit of the people of Massachusetts, sacred to the purposes to which it has been devoted.

Thus was inaugurated the ninety-seven years' occupancy of this hall. The story of this period, told in full, fills whole alcoves of the State library. In brief, we have the resultant in the volume of statutes. More than sixteen thousand different men have here acted their parts, long or short. Of course the large majority came for a year only, and thereafter dated all events from the year "I was in the House." While affairs were directed by the few, it was ever a laudable ambition to hold a seat in this chamber. The Legislature of Massachusetts is the oldest continuous legislative body in America, and certainly no other one holds a higher rank in attainments and general worth. "The member from Cranberry Centre" has long been the butt of wit and satire; but take him for all in all, he is a type of whom the world may well be proud. Here were begun the careers that led through the highest honors in the gift of the State and nation. This space is an arena in which many a gladiator has given proof of his metal.

Through this chamber passed every Governor after 1798, save nine. Of these, two had been members of the Senate, and two, Morton and Emory Washburn, came hither long after they had doffed the robes of executive office, the latter appearing in his old age to be the dean of the House and to die while a member. So then, of the whole thirty-one individuals holding the highest office in the State, only John Davis, Edward Everett, George N. Briggs, Alexander H. Rice and William E. Russell gained their places save through some service in the Legislature. With our lieutenant-governors the case is similar. There have been thirty-two of these officers, and only Elisha Huntington and John Nesmith failed to see some time in one or both of the branches of the Legislature. Five, viz., Phillips, Goodrich, Weston, Ames and Haile, were in the Senate only, while Plunkett, Brown and Trask came back after their higher honors to wrestle here. Since 1798 thirty-two men have been United States Senators from this State, and of these only Pickering, Davis, Everett and Sumner were in neither body; John Quincy Adams, Prentiss Mellen and Samuel Dexter were in the



ROBERT P. WOLCOTT.
Lieutenant Governor, 1893--

[illegible]



ROGER WOLCOTT.
Lieutenant-Governor, 1893 —



Senate; the other twenty-six were, more or less, in the House and in the Senate also. The same rule applies to the Representatives in Congress from Massachusetts. Of the present thirteen members, only Wright, Apsley, Everett, Draper and Randall have not been in the House; the latter has served in the Senate. The importance of a position here may be gathered from the fact that in former times it was not unusual for the same man to be nominated and elected to both bodies, in which case he had his choice of places. So experienced and wily a manager and statesman as Elbridge Gerry never failed to choose the nominally lower House, seeing in it a broader field for talent and energy. How others, outside of our numbers, have regarded this body we may learn in part from the language of that long-time clerk of the Senate, Stephen N. Gifford, when his friends were giving him his famous complimentary dinner in 1882: "Who has made Massachusetts the best Commonwealth on the face of God's earth but the Legislature of Massachusetts." That most courtly of gentlemen and affable of officers, Sergeant-at-Arms Benjamin Stevens, once became as near being excited as he was ever known to be over an

indication that a certain governor was endeavoring to influence legislation. Raising his hands in deprecation, he exclaimed, "The idea of any governor attempting to influence the highest power in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts!"

For many years, or till 1858, the numbers constituting this body were variable. From 1780 to 1837, the basis of representation was as follows: Every corporate town having one hundred and fifty ratable polls was entitled to one Representative; those having three hundred and seventy-five could have two Representatives, six hundred ratable polls could have three, and so on, one additional Representative for every two hundred and twenty-five additional qualified voters, provided that every town, then incorporated, though it might not have the requisite number of polls, should not be deprived of representation, but no town could thereafter be incorporated with less than the one hundred and fifty qualified voters with the privilege of representation. The General Court had power to fine a town if it failed to avail itself of this electoral privilege. The system that went into operation in 1837 was, if possible, more cumbersome than that which it



BENJAMIN STEVENS.

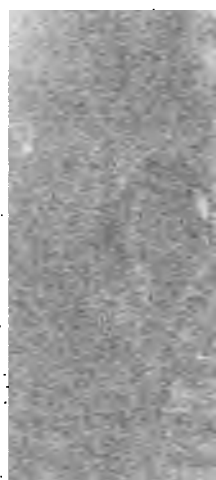
Born N. H., 1797; died Feb. 11, 1865.

Sergeant at-Arms, 1835 -- 1859.



displaced. Three hundred ratable polls became the basis for one Representative; any city or town having four hundred and fifty additional voters could have an additional Representative. Where the town had less than the requisite three hundred, the number of polls at the last preceding decennial census was multiplied by ten and the product divided by three hundred, and the quotient indicated the number of times within ten years that the town might elect one Representative. The same plan prevailed with the excess above the required number in cities and towns already entitled to one Representative, with this difference, that here the product of excess multiplied by ten was to be divided by four hundred and fifty. The result, to the Solons who devised this scheme, must have been surprising, for they had set out to reduce the numbers of their House, in 1837, consisting of six hundred and thirty-five members. It had been evident that something must be done, for a House so numerous, became, surely, too popular a branch. The next year, under the new rule, the number dropped to four hundred and eighty, but in 1839 and 1840 it went up to five hundred and twenty-one. Accordingly

a new plan was again devised, and now the basis of representation is to be twelve hundred inhabitants, quite a step upward, and twenty-four hundred is the mean advancing number to increase the representation. Where there are less than twelve hundred people the town may elect one Representative as many times in every ten years as one hundred and sixty is contained times in the number of inhabitants, and such towns may elect a Representative for the year in which the valuation of estates within the Commonwealth is settled. At this time comes the beginning of the formation of legislative districts from adjoining towns, with all the privileges with reference to representation accorded to a town having the same number of inhabitants. To provide for the inevitable increase of inhabitants, it was further ordained that whenever the population of the State should reach seven hundred and fifty thousand, the number that should entitle a town to a Representative, the mean increasing number which should entitle a town to more than one, and also the number by which the representation of towns not entitled to a Representative every year is to be divided shall be increased, respectively, by one-



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GEORGE V. L. MEYER.

Speaker, 1894 —

tenth of the numbers above mentioned. Whenever seventy thousand people are added to the population, one-tenth shall again be added, as before. As all the members of the Governor's Council during these years had not had the benefit of full college courses in mathematics, the wonder constantly grows that at each recurring ten years there was not a marked addition to the inmates in the various State lunatic asylums. However, the people worried along with their variable numbers in their popular branch till they hit upon the only feasible solution of their problem, viz., a definite, constant number, which they decided should be two hundred and forty. This amendment went into effect in 1858, and continues to date. The property qualification went out in the amendment of 1840. The peculiar oaths prescribed by the Constitution ceased with the ratification of the Constitutional Convention of 1820.

The fathers did not vote themselves magnificent salaries. The very first session in this chamber rated the services of the public servants at two dollars per day, and by Constitution they were entitled to mileage, which they rated at two dollars for every ten miles. This compensation con-

tinued for nearly or quite fifty years. Indeed, mentioning this subject, our venerable friend, John I. Baker of Beverly, says that in 1840, his first year, he boarded at the Pemberton House on the site of the present Howard Athenæum, and, though he was in the Legislature when more liberal salaries were allowed, that was the only year when he saw a margin in his favor.

There were subsequent rises, till we come to the pay of to-day, small when compared with the fifteen hundred dollars paid by New York, yet making, with the two dollars per mile mileage, a very large aggregate. The forbidding of railroad passes to officials of the State was an act of the Legislature of 1892.¹ In 1832 small clothes disappeared, three members then wearing such in-

¹ Feb. 28, 1851, it was voted to permit the drawing of the sum of \$50 per month, provided the pay due amounted to that sum. Feb. 1, 1855, the pay was raised to \$3 per day, and the possible monthly drawing was made \$75. Jan. 30, 1858, annual compensation was placed at \$300. The mileage of \$1 for every five miles was payable the first day of the session; on the first day of each month thereafter members could draw \$2 per day, and on the final day all arrears. May 14, 1864, the legislators voted themselves an additional \$100, and passed the act over the governor's veto. It was for that year only. June 22, 1870, compensation was set at \$5 per day. April 14, 1871, pay was fixed at \$750 a year. In 1872 the drawing of \$100 per month was permitted. Feb. 29, 1876, the salary went back to \$650 per annum. Feb. 28, 1879, pay reduced to \$500. Jan. 29, 1885, pay raised to \$650. June 30, 1886, compensation placed at its present figure, viz., \$750.



EDWARD A. MCLAUGHLIN.
Clerk, 1883--

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teguments, one of whom being Maj. Thomas Melville of Boston tea party fame, and who is also supposed to have been the last American to wear the cocked hat. Between small clothes and the oldest living representative, or the old and the new, there is no break.

Sessions have varied much in length, though in later years few have gone under one hundred and fifty days. The year 1798 beheld the law makers of Massachusetts in this building eighty-three days. There have been shorter terms, and of course many that were longer. The longest session was in General Butler's year, and it dragged along through two hundred and six weary days. The closing chapter in the book of this chamber had one hundred and eighty pages. We started in to make a record of brevity, but our progress was halted, paradoxically, it would seem, by rapid transit.

Few Massachusetts people of middle life have not heard of the wonders of 'lection day. Then the Commonwealth put on her best and saw the Governor inaugurated. All this was on the last Wednesday in May. The legislative year began then, the members having been elected in that

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NATHANIEL P. BANKS, Jr.

Born Jan. 30, 1816; died Sept. 1, 1894.

Speaker, 1851 — 1852.

served are nearly legion. Then, too, the volumes grow in size. The first product of laws from this Capitol numbered eighty-one folio pages, the last, that of 1894, fills a royal octavo of seven hundred and fifty-six pages. The first Blue Book or Acts and Resolves came in 1839, bound in blue, doubtless because the rules and orders had been thus colored for years.

In the earlier days and even down to a quite recent period members did not think it necessary to take a Saturday recess. Jan. 9, 1877, John D. Washburn of Worcester introduced an order, to the effect that when the House adjourn on Friday it be to meet on the following Monday at two o'clock, until otherwise ordered. Revolutions seldom move backward, and there have been very few Saturday sessions since.

The legislator who to-day rides comfortably a hundred or more miles to and from the daily sessions of the General Court has little notion of the troubles of those who came hither a century since or even in much later days. Then the country member came to stay till the work was done, and he rather liked to labor Saturdays, for it hastened the day of his return. The hills of Berkshire

were three days away, and Washington County, Maine, much farther. The horse that he may have ridden to town was pining for the rich pastures of the home fields, and homesickness was not an unknown complaint to the Solon himself. It is said that some of these far-away Representatives used to put their steeds out to pasture in the neighboring towns, and some even disputed the grassy slopes of the Common with the regular dwellers in Boston. It is an interesting item that, when the Messenger's house at 46 Hancock Street was built, provision was also made for the horses of the members who rode or drove in from the nearer towns. There were spaces for between thirty and forty beasts, and the doors were opened in the morning by an employee of the Messenger, and by him closed at night. The Solons were their own hostlers, as well as Jehus. After a time the State sold the land thus employed to the city of Boston, and it was long covered by the reservoir. Later the State bought it back, and our new Representatives' Hall is not far from covering the land where our predecessors groomed and fed their steeds with grain and fodder brought by them from their respective homes.



JACOB KUHN.

Born Nov. 25, 1763; died Sept. 22, 1835.

Messenger, 1786 — 1835.



MR. KENN.

1907-1908

1909

There have been but five men¹ who as messenger or sergeant-at-arms have had the care of this building. Jacob Kuhn, who came here with the first comers, was for more than fifty years connected with the Legislature. Small in stature, yet he was the soul of graciousness, and was all that faithfulness implies. The first sergeant-at-arms was Benjamin Stevens. A member of this body, he resigned to take the office, which he held for twenty-five years. No one knew his duty

¹ Jacob Kuhn, to 1835; Benjamin Stevens, Boston, 1835-59; John Morissey, Plymouth, 1859-74; Oreb F. Mitchell, Boston, 1874-85; John G. B. Adams, Lynn, 1886-. . . Jacob Kuhn, born Nov. 25, 1763, in Boston, died there in the messenger's house, on the reservoir site, Sept. 22, 1835. His father was John George Kuhn, born in Königsberg, East Prussia, Aug. 1, 1740, who came to America in 1754, and was for many years a school-master in Boston. He died Nov. 20, 1822. Jacob's grandfather was Jacob, a native of Gochsheim, Würtemberg, who came to this country in 1764 and, with his eldest son, was drowned, Nov. 28, 1763, at the mouth of the Kennebec River, at a place since known as Kuhn's Point. In 1781, Jacob Kuhn became assistant messenger, and in 1786 was advanced to full charge, dying in office in 1835. Of him his son said, "He was strictly temperate, inflexibly honest, unbending in duty, kind, generous, pious and remarkably patient under trials, of which he had a full share." At his death the Legislature voted to have his funeral public in the Representatives' chamber, but the family preferring, it was held privately at his late home, with deputations from the Senate and House attending. He was buried in the family tomb in the old Common Burial Ground.

Benjamin Stevens was born in the city of Boston; was in the House of Representatives in 1833, 1834 and 1835; in the last year he resigned to become the successor of Messenger Jacob Kuhn, being the first to hold the office of Sergeant-at-Arms. He was again elected to the House in 1862, and in 1863, during the absence of Maj. John Morissey, who was serving a nine months' term as major of the 3d Regiment, Mr. Stevens again performed the duties of Sergeant-at-Arms. His body lies in Mt. Auburn. It was during Mr. Stevens' term of office

better, and no one had a wider range of friends. As an illustration of his tact, the story is told that a certain gentleman of decayed fortunes had taken up the habit of walking in Doric Hall. Day after day he kept up his peregrinations, pausing only to borrow a dollar of some impressionable countryman. As the dollar was never paid back, and as the purses of the members were none too long, they complained to Mr. Stevens, who in his blandest manner requested the walker to take up his

that he made Thomas J. Tucker a State House employee. The latter, now the senior of all those having the Capitol in charge, was born in Boston, Dec. 21, 1831, was graduated from the Mayhew School, and, after a short experience in business, became a messenger here, Jan. 1, 1856. He was made assistant door-keeper in 1869, and door-keeper in 1875.

John Morissey was born in Boston, of Irish descent. He was a printer by trade and as such worked in Nantucket, whence, in 1849, he was sent to the House and again in 1857. In 1858 he represented the Island District in the Senate. During the same year he removed to Plymouth, which place was his home till his death. Coming into office during the administration of Governor Banks, he served, excepting a term of active military service as major of the 3d Regiment, till long after the Civil War, during which struggle he was of especial value to Governor Andrew. Returning to his home at the end of his State House career, he became in 1877 treasurer of Plymouth County, and as such continued to the time of his death.

Captain Mitchell enlisted early in the War of the Rebellion from the town of Middleborough. As a captain in the 40th Regiment he lost an arm at Drury's Bluff, May 16, 1864. He is now a resident of Boston.

Captain Adams served throughout the war in the 19th Regiment. He was twice severely wounded at Gettysburg, on the second day. In 1864, June 22, he was captured by the enemy before Petersburg, and was held a prisoner till March 1, 1865. It will be noted that every Sergeant-at-Arms, save the first, was a soldier during the Rebellion.



JOHN MORRISSEY.
Sergeant, Arms, 1859--74.

line of march in some new direction; whereupon the reprovèd turned upon the officer and fiercely replied, "Move on! why, I own a part of this building." "Sure enough, so you do," said Mr. Stevens, "and when we divide it you shall have your share." So effectual was the rejoinder that the part owner disappeared completely. Through Morissey and Mitchell we come to Captain Adams, and long may he be the last.

Whether or not service here is conducive to longevity, it is certain that some members have attained very old age. The senior surviving Representative is Henry Mills, now of Binghamton, N. Y., but in his legislative days from Millbury. He served in the Houses of 1833-34. At last accounts he was hale and hearty, and able to write a particularly vigorous letter. Joshua T. Everett of Westminster, though he represented Princeton in this hall, survives, at eighty-eight years, a fellow legislator with Mr. Mills in 1834. Few of the men here to-day step off more nimbly than does this Worcester County nonogenarian, who, in November last, told me that on the next morning he expected to walk over to his old home in Princeton, nearly six miles distant. Of all

those who have held places here, few if any, in later years, exceed the term of service of John I. Baker, long known as the blue-eyed philosopher of Beverly, and who, at the age of eighty-two, his newly formed city, by a unanimous vote, makes her first mayor, by such action honoring herself no less than her aged citizen. As a member of the Harbor and Land Commission he still renders the State valuable service. His first year was 1840, his last 1884; and between them he sat eighteen years in this chamber.

When he came hither, this room was unchanged from the shape given it by the builders, with the possible addition of balcony galleries on each side. Then light came in at the north windows and from the south; it streamed in through right-angled spaces where is now the special gallery. The two corners at the south had their fireplaces, as of yore, and daily consumed great quantities of wood. They admitted of good ventilation, but real warmth was to be had only by *heated* discussions, which we have reason to believe were not often wanting. Here in the opposite corners were, at a slight elevation, private boxes, where the favored visitors might witness the contests in the

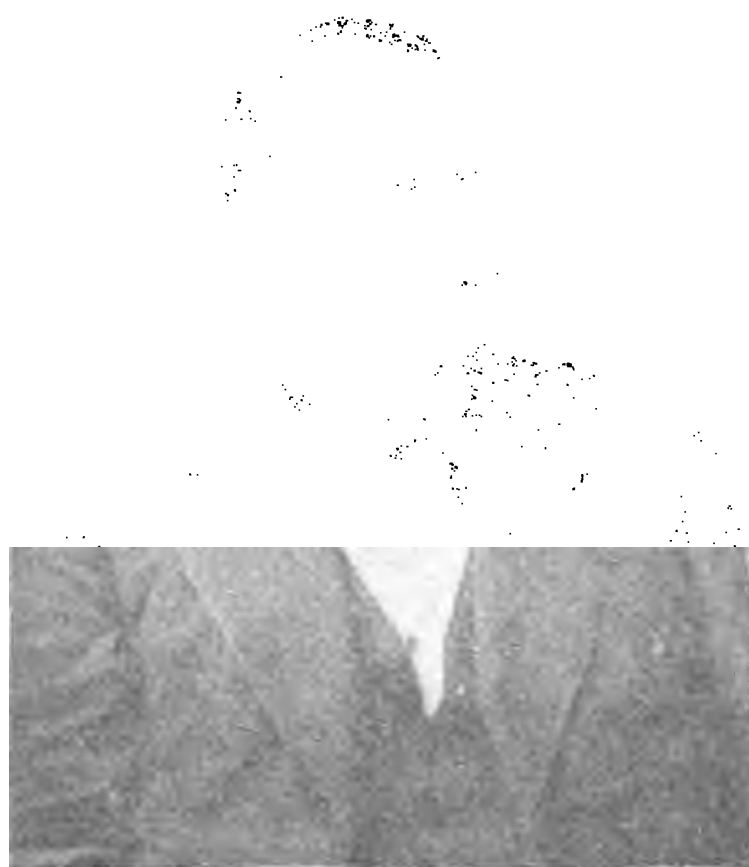


Figure 1. (a) *Figure 1. (a)*
Figure 1. (a) *Figure 1. (a)*



ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

Born May 12, 1809; died Nov. 16, 1894.

Speaker, 1838—1840.



ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

Secretary of the Navy, 1842-1845. Died Nov. 15, 1892.

1808-1842.

arena. Instead of the chairs known to us of a later date, were fixed settees extending across the hall, with certain passageways. The clerk's desk was in front of that of the speaker, and the large area in front was filled with movable settees for the accommodation of members. The latter were so numerous that they filled the entire floor, both galleries, and, for their further convenience, balconies had been constructed on each side, affording seats for sixteen men in each one. Mr. Baker says that, as the names of Texas and Oregon were often heard in those days, by some queer combination the west gallery was called Oregon; the east, Texas; and so dignified a presiding officer as Robert C. Winthrop would address men in these places as the member in Texas, or the other place, as it happened. From the light afforded in the evening by tallow dips, through the period of gas to the present system of electricity, the progress has been marked and desirable. There was no chandelier till the introduction of electricity. For many years the House got along well enough with only one clock, that facing the speaker; but it remained for Representative Daniels of Oxford, 1877, who sat too far back to derive any good

from the clock, to introduce an order that a time-piece be placed behind the speaker and in front of the members, a proposition at which all laughed and for which a majority voted, and then, when its convenience was discovered, wondered that no one had thought of it before. In those days, the entrances to this hall were near the fireplaces towards the south, instead of being in the middle of each side, as now.

The renovation and additions of 1853 very sensibly changed the conditions here. The large Bryant addition on the north closed the lower windows on that side, but gave light through higher ones, and at the same time provided excellent places for the reporters, who before that had been huddled down by the speaker's side. On the south there was an extension under the balcony, affording the much-used passageway and the gallery above, the lower convenience, especially, being one that the smokers of the Legislature could hardly spare, though its very existence may have given origin to the local name of "Murderers Row," long applied to the last range of seats at the south. Changes having been begun, subse-

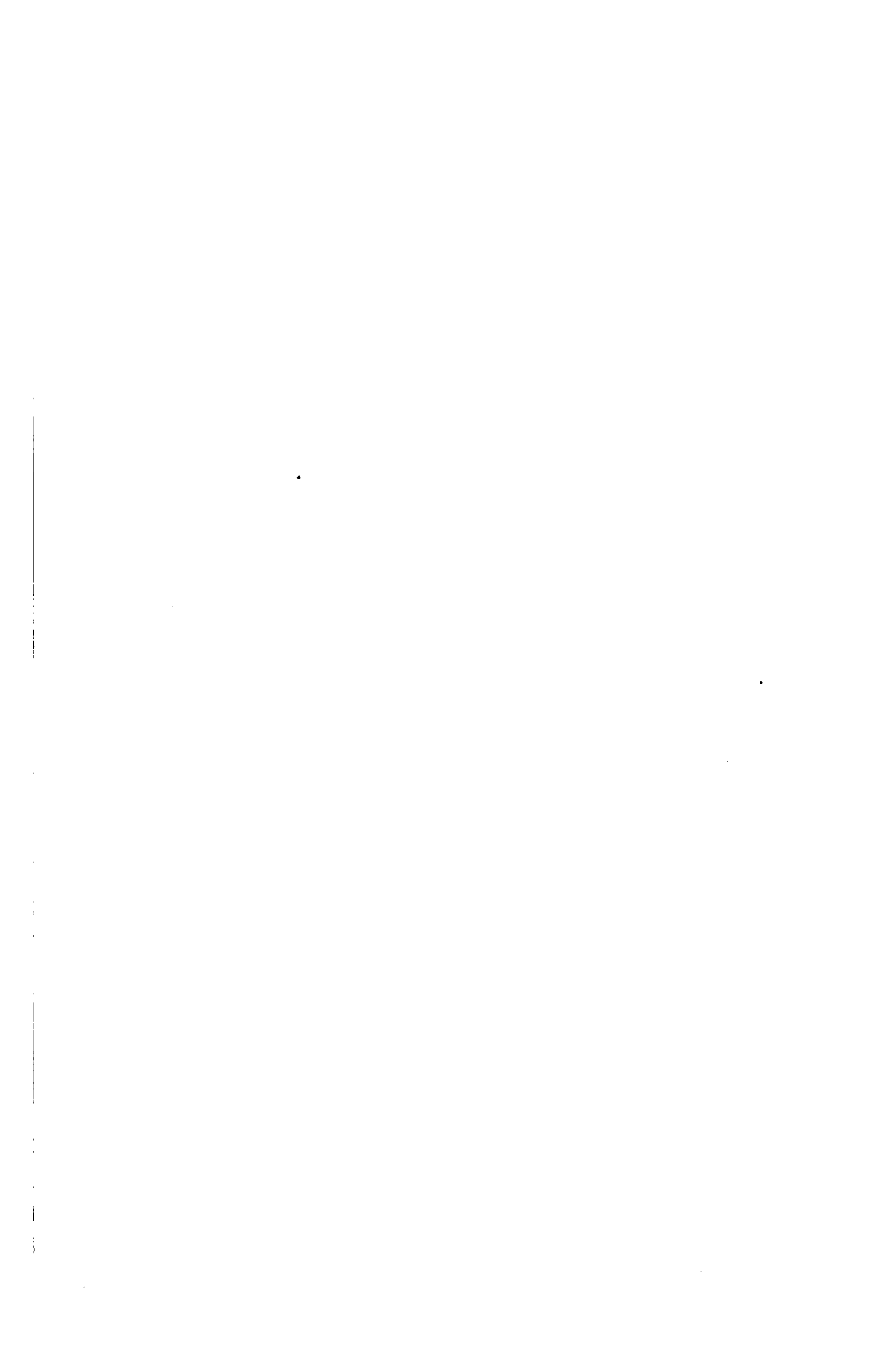




Fig. 1. *B. h. haitiensis*
 1. *B. h. haitiensis*



JOHN G. B. ADAMS.
Sergeant-at-Arms, 1886—



quent ones were effected the more easily; and in 1866 a very complete overhauling was had, in which the balconies disappeared, likewise the fireplaces and the settees, heat being afforded by a system of furnaces. Though Architect Wm. Washburn was much criticised by the press and people for what he did and for what he did not do, he says, in his report, "The ventilation of the Representatives' Hall is perhaps the most complete success ever accomplished in this country," — an opinion and statement which seem quite amusing when placed side by side with the many criticisms heard in recent years.

So much for the material changes. Men have come and gone. They have here played their brief parts and have been crowded off. Few men have achieved political distinction in this Commonwealth without having been, at some time, connected with this House. Daniel Webster was a member in 1822, but he did not come in till the second day, and had to be sworn by himself. He was not a member of any committee, and the journal has his name only once, and then as one of a special committee to report at the

winter session a system of rules. I cannot find that he ever reported.¹ It should be stated, in the matter of committees, that in the early days there were only eleven joint standing ones, and of the House there were eight. This was the case in Webster's day. In 1835, John G. Whittier had a seat here from Haverhill, and he was re-elected in 1836, but illness prevented his taking his place. The father of Senator Hoar, Samuel Hoar of Concord, after his term in Congress was a member, and was instrumental in saving the rights and privileges of Harvard College. The Senator himself was here in 1852. Noah Webster, the famous maker of the dictionary, represented Amherst for three years, when the century was in its teens.

At the clerk's desk for twelve years, or from 1832 to 1843, sat Luther S. Cushing, whose manual on parliamentary usage has been the school-boy's Bible for more than fifty years. As a gentleman has remarked, the Legislature has had the man who made the dictionary and

¹ In fairness to Mr. Webster, it should be stated that, having been elected to Congress in the autumn of 1822, it is possible that he did not feel obligated to give any of his subsequent time to the Legislature.



DR. B. CUSHING.
1805. Died June 22, 1855.
1832 - 1843

Section 3.1

Section 3.2

Section 3.3

Section 3.4

Section 3.5

Section 3.6

Section 3.7

Section 3.8

Section 3.9

Section 3.10

Section 3.11

Section 3.12

Section 3.13

Section 3.14

Section 3.15

Section 3.16

Section 3.17

Section 3.18

Section 3.19

Section 3.20

Section 3.21

Section 3.22

Section 3.23

Section 3.24



LUTHER S. CUSHING.

Born June 22, 1803; died June 22, 1856.

Clerk, 1832 — 1843.

the one who made the manual, so that there seems to be lacking only the maker of the Bible. Fifteen others¹ link 1798 with 1883, when Edward A. McLaughlin became our efficient clerk.

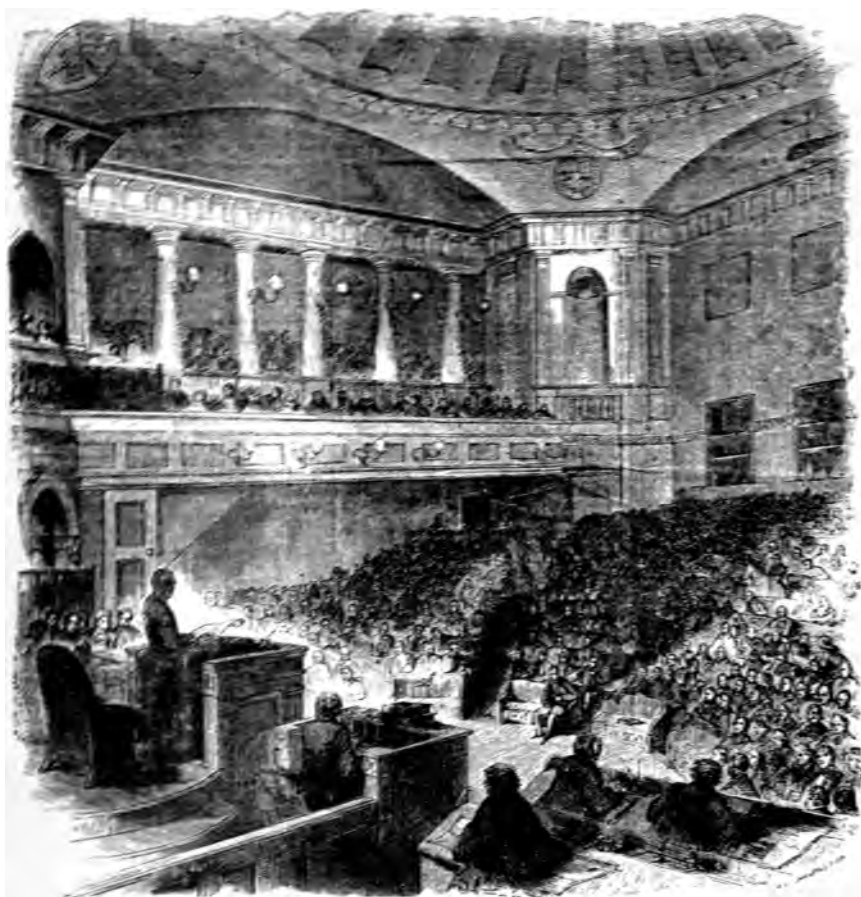
From Robbins to Meyer, forty-three men² have occupied the speaker's chair. Of these, the longest consecutive holding in this chamber was by William B. Calhoun of Springfield, seven years; though Timothy Bigelow, representing Groton

¹ In this number should be mentioned the names of William Schouler, 1853, who was adjutant-general during the war period, and who wrote the standard "History of Massachusetts in the Rebellion;" William S. Robinson, 1862-1872, whose caustic pen as correspondent of the "Springfield Republican," while it brought him fame, also made him hosts of enemies; Charles H. Taylor, 1873, long manager of the "Boston Globe;" George A. Marden, 1874-1882, only a year since retiring from the five years treasurership of the State. The first clerk to serve here was Henry Warren, youngest son of Gen. James and Mercy Otis Warren. He was born in Plymouth, 1764, and died in that town, 1828. His father had been speaker, 1787-1788, and his own service as clerk of the House extended from 1792 to 1802. During Shays's Rebellion he served upon the staff of Maj. Gen. Benjamin Lincoln with the rank of major, a title by which he was known in local circles. He was for many years collector of the port of Plymouth, and was the grandfather of Winslow Warren, at present collector of the port of Boston. It was voted by the General Court to place in this book a picture of Major Warren, but diligent search among his descendants fails to reveal any trace of a portrait in existence.

² The list is an honorable one, including the names of Harrison Gray Otis, Joseph Story, Josiah Quincy, Levi Lincoln, Charles Hale, Alexander H. Bullock, Harvey Jewell, John E. Sanford, John D. Long and John Q. A. Brackett. The senior surviving speaker is Daniel C. Eddy, who, a Baptist clergyman of Lowell, presided over the so-called Know Nothing House of 1855. He now resides in Brooklyn, N. Y. Two of our most distinguished speakers, Robert C. Winthrop and Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr., became equally noted presiding officers over the National House of Representatives, and both died in the fall of 1894.

and Boston, twenty years in all, between 1790 and 1821, was at different periods speaker eleven years.

Famous men have been received in this hall. What a royal welcome was extended in 1817 to James Monroe, who, the president of the country, had been a valiant soldier during the Revolution. How the banquet in Doric Hall must have made the arches ring with the plaudits of those who greeted him! June 24, 1833, came Andrew Jackson, with his cabinet, including the subsequent president, Martin Van Buren; and, though it was in the recess of the Legislature, there was no lacking in the reception accorded to Old Hickory. This time the party was refreshed in the Senate chamber. John Tyler and his cabinet were here in 1843, June 17. In 1847 came James K. Polk, June 30, and with him a man to be elected to the presidency in 1856, James Buchanan. Millard Fillmore was here in 1848, October, the fall of his vice-presidential canvass. Grant and his cabinet were greeted April 17, 1875. It was in 1867, June 24, that Andrew Johnson and his party came hither. Alexander H. Bullock was governor, and in his elegant manner he welcomed the not over-popular President, an act which a wit of the day



REPRESENTATIVES' HALL—January, 1856-

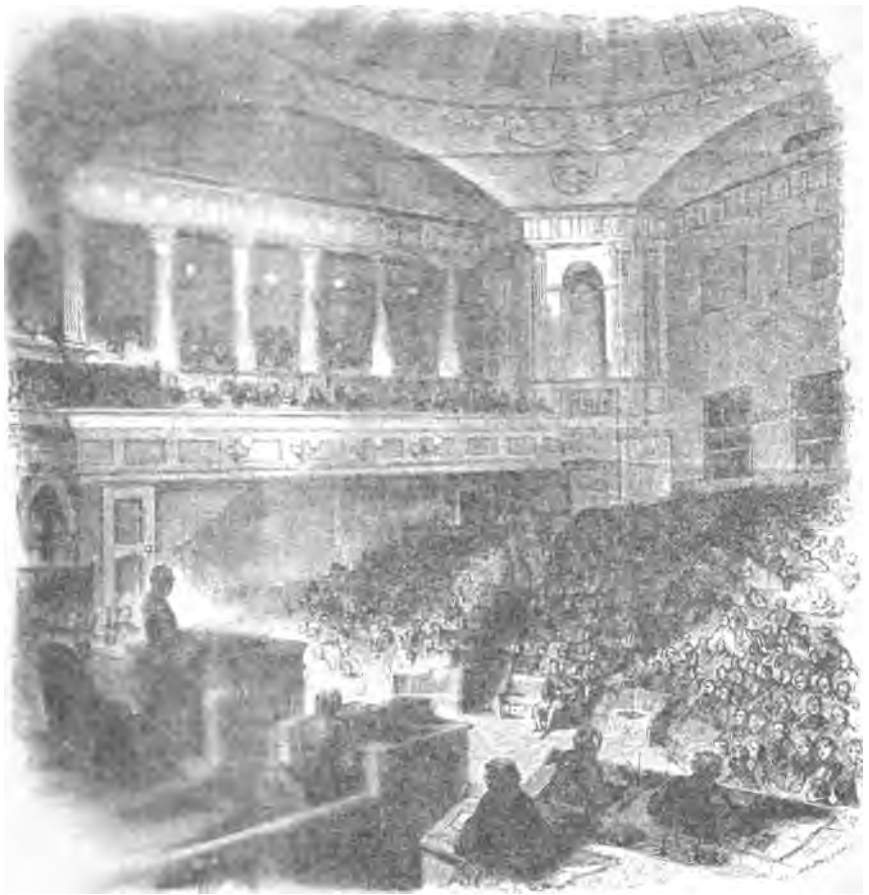
(Looking South.)

CHARLES A. PHELPS, Speaker.

called "wrestling with the giant" of the governor's principles;" but was more concerned with policy. So even there was no such feeling of unity and sentiment. To Mr. Seward and many others, "Massachusetts has repeatedly expressed her heretofore and abiding opposition to the war," and the war is a "crime against humanity," and the government is "guilty of treason." Mr. Seward pointed out to them the consequences of the war, and said that the "Union cannot be preserved by continuing the war," and that the "Union cannot be preserved by continuing the war."

Notwithstanding the fact that the Government officers, Black, White and Korean, were all following the same procedure, the Government and Black White people were not able to do so. On 11/1/1941, the Government was with a large number of people and

76, 77, and 78, the top of the hill, the hill being a
was built and it is so that the hill is a large
House of Assembly, on the hill, the hill is a
that they depended upon the hill, the hill is a
This is the matter to be, the hill is a
matters of the hill, the hill is a
in the State House, the hill is a
names, and therefore, the hill is a
6, 1934, less than two years, the hill is a
the Alamo.



REPRESENTATIVES' HALL—January, 1856.

(Looking South.)

A. PHELPS, Speaker.

called "wrestling back hold with all the governor's principles;" but when he addressed Secretary Seward there was no conflict of duty and sentiment. To Mr. Seward the governor said, "Massachusetts has repeatedly expressed to you her love and admiration." To which the great war secretary replied, beginning, "I derived my first lesson in human rights from Massachusetts. . . . It was from the lips of John Quincy Adams that those words came." The "Advertiser," commenting on this reception, said that the people were courteous but not enthusiastic.

Nor have our visitors been confined to national officers. Black Hawk and Keokuk with their tawny faces were here received Oct. 30, 1837, and Black Hawk replied to the party who addressed him; March 20, 1868, came Kit Carson with a band of Utes; and Davy Crockett¹ was

¹ In his "Tour to the North and Down East," Colonel Crockett says (pages 76, 77): "From the top of the State House I had a fine view of the city, and was quite amused to see the representation of a large codfish hung up in the House of Assembly, or General Court, as they call it, to remind them, either that they depended a good deal on it for food, or made money by the fisheries. This is quite natural to me, for at home I have at one end of my house the antlers of a noble buck and the heavy paws of a bear. . . . I return the officers in the State House my thanks for their civility. I can't remember all their names, and therefore I won't name any of them." This entry was for May 6, 1834, less than two years before he won death and immortality in defending the Alamo.

here May 6, 1834. Twice were honors paid to Lafayette,¹ and here were heard the eloquent words of Kossuth.² The Prince of Wales³ has reason to remember the appearance of this chamber, as has also the Grand Duke Alexis;⁴ but the line is endless.⁵

“Except the Lord build the house they labor in vain that build it.” On the 4th of July, 1795,

¹ On the 26th of August, 1824, by a vote of the Legislature, passed in expectation of the hero's coming, Lafayette received the citizens of Massachusetts in Doric Hall. It is said that on this occasion the national standard for the first time was displayed from the cupola. June 16, 1825, he was again received in the Representative chamber, Gov. Levi Lincoln in the speaker's chair. This was the day before the corner-stone laying at Bunker Hill, and Webster's immortal speech.

² Kossuth was received at the State House, April 27, 1852; and again, the next day, passing under an arch bearing the inscription, “There is a community in mankind's destiny,” he met both branches of the Legislature in the Representative chamber, Governor Boutwell presiding, Henry Wilson being president of the Senate and Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr., speaker of the House.

³ Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, Oct. 18, 1860.

⁴ Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, Dec. 8, 1871.

⁵ On the 10th of May, 1894, the Legislature greeted Frederick Douglass. In a happy manner he responded, and referred to his first appearance in the hall, more than fifty years before. In a letter bearing date Feb. 8, 1895, Mr. Douglass said he could not give exact date, but was sure it was in 1842. Reference to the files of the “Liberator” brings out this statement for the evening of Jan. 27, 1842: “It was by far the largest annual meeting ever held by the society. [The Massachusetts Anti-slavery.] Every spot in the hall was densely filled, and apparently all present not members were friends.” Among the speakers was “Frederick Douglass, a fugitive from slavery.” The foregoing refers to the adjourned meeting from Faneuil Hall to this chamber, leave having been granted by the House.



WILLIAM S. ROBINSON.

Born Dec. 2, 1818; died March 11, 1872.

Clerk, 1861 — 1872.



WILLIAM S. ROBINSON.

Born Dec. 7, 1818; died March 11, 1876.

Clerk, 1862—1872.

the voice of Peter Thatcher was heard invoking the Divine blessing on the enterprise of a new State House, then advanced to the corner-stone laying. From the old State House, the members of the government with the selectmen of Boston and Masonic bodies had marched to the Old South Church, and there had heard an address by George Blake, thence through Milk Street and Liberty Square they had returned to State and so to the Old State House again, whence, under the escort of the Independent Fusileers, they had proceeded along Main Street to Winter and so to and across the Common to Governor Hancock's Pasture, where fifteen white horses, representing the States of the Union, had drawn the corner-stone. It is said that where are now Hancock, Myrtle and Mt. Vernon streets, there was only a dreary, dismal waste, and there were but three decent houses. Boston had but twenty-five thousand inhabitants, all told, and Massachusetts, Maine included, numbered only three hundred and seventy-five thousand. But their new enterprise was well thought out, and the man who was then governor was one of the most

noted figures in the national annals; and these were the words of Samuel Adams, as with Paul Revere he lays the stone:—

FELLOW CITIZENS :—The Representatives of the people, in General Court assembled, did solemnly resolve that an edifice be erected upon this spot of ground for the purpose of holding the public councils of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. By the request of their agents and commissioners I do now lay the corner-stone.

May the superstructure be raised even to the top stone without any untoward accident, and remain permanent as the everlasting mountains. May the principles of our excellent Constitution, founded in nature and in the rights of man, be ably defended here. And may the same principles be deeply engraven on the hearts of all citizens, and there be fixed unimpaired and in full vigor till time shall be no more.

It is interesting to note that the year which marked the first move towards a new State House was the one in which by legislative enactment the American dollar supplanted the British pound, though the appropriation for the new edifice was in the old style. This year also a petition was presented asking for the setting off of the district of Maine as an independent State,—a measure



EDWARD HUTCHINSON ROBBINS.

Born Feb. 19, 1758; died Dec. 29, 1829.

Speaker, 1793 — 1802. Member of Building Commission.

that did not succeed till 1820. How nearly two hundred men could find room in the old Representatives' Hall on State Street is a never-failing source of wonder to all who visit that ancient and venerated room. With the troubles incident to the Revolution well in the background the legislators, with a purpose of bettering their condition, acted as follows:—

RESOLVE FOR BUILDING A NEW STATE HOUSE.

February 16, 1795.

Resolved, That Edward H. Robbins, Esq., Thomas Dawes, Esq., and Mr. Charles Bulfinch, be and they are hereby appointed agents on the part of the Commonwealth; and they, or the major part of them, are hereby fully authorized and empowered to erect, build and finish a new State House for the accommodation of all the legislative and executive branches of government, on a spot of ground in Boston commonly called the Governor's Pasture, containing about two acres, more or less, adjoining the late Governor Hancock's garden, and belonging to the heirs of said Governor Hancock: *provided*, the town of Boston will, at their expense, purchase and cause the same to be conveyed in fee-simple to the Commonwealth; that appearing the most preferable spot for that purpose, on such plan and model as said agents,

with the approbation of the committee hereinafter named, or the major part of them, shall adopt.

And be it further *Resolved*, That the sum of eight thousand pounds be, and the same hereby is granted, to be paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth to said agents by warrant from the Governor, by and with the advice of Council, for the purpose aforesaid; they to be accountable to the Commonwealth for the same, on the settlement of their accounts for the expenditures on said building, or at any other time when called upon by the General Court.

The gentlemen to whom was intrusted the task of designing and building executed their work from beginning to end with not a whisper of reproach; and, in passing, a glance at these old-time worthies is not out of place. Edward Hutchinson Robbins of Milton was a man whose word for nearly or quite half a century was law to all his fellow townsmen. From attaining his majority till his death there was little time when he was not filling some position of public trust. Nine years in all, or four in the old and five in this chamber, he was speaker; from 1802 to 1806 he was lieutenant-governor; thus gaining the title by which most Milton people knew him. From his estate in the town of Calais, Me., near Lake



THOMAS DAWES.

Born Aug. 5, 1731; died Jan. 2, 1809.

Member of Building Commission.

West Maguerrawock, pretty close to the king's dominions, were obtained the large timbers that became the columns in front and rear of the new State House and in Doric Hall. It is worthy of note that we pass on, almost a hundred years, from Robbins the builder to that other Robbins¹ who, as last year's chairman of the committee on the State House, waged here his battle *royal* for its preservation.

Thomas Dawes had experienced the full measure of British hate; his house had been sacked during the foreign occupancy of Boston, and by the enemy he was called "Jonathan Smoothing Plane." He had been a member of the convention of 1780, but his addition to this commission was on account of his practical experience as a builder. In 1800, owing to the deaths of Governor Sumner and Lieutenant-Governor Gill, Mr. Dawes, then president of the council, became acting governor. He was made a deacon in the Old South Church in 1786, and so continued till his death in 1809. His body lies in King's Chapel burying ground.

¹ Royal Robbins, member of the House of Representatives from the Eleventh Suffolk District, 1893-1894.

As for Charles Bulfinch, in the language of that famous epitaph of Sir Christopher Wren, who designed St. Paul's Church, "If you seek his monument, look around."

Such were the men who reared these walls, and in the intervening years no words of criticism have been uttered over their work. They builded for the century, and now at its end we look back along the way, passing in review some of the scenes of which this chamber was the theatre. Every Massachusetts signer of the Declaration of Independence save Hancock must have seen this interior; some of the events here witnessed were thrilling in their interest. Robert Treat Paine was a member of the council in 1804, and so repeatedly entered here. Elbridge Gerry, as governor in 1810-1812, took his oath of office in this room. While we may have no record of Samuel Adams in the chamber itself, we well know his early part in building, and we know that at the State House, Oct. 6, 1803, was formed the procession which escorted his remains to their final resting place in the Granary Burial Ground. Most impressive of all was when, bowed with his four-score and five years, John

Adams came hither to take his seat as a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1820. Conscious of his infirmities, he had declined the high honor of presiding officer to which the delegates had elected him, but to a man those delegates of seventy-five years ago rose and with uncovered heads saluted the foremost citizen of Massachusetts as he was escorted to his permanent seat at the right of the president. Though he was not a frequent speaker in that body, yet his voice and vote are on record, and they make a part of the chain linking us with that past of which the Adamses, Hancock, Otis and Revere were so considerable a part. Still closer binding us to the history that we venerate, in this room, Feb. 8, 1800, Fisher Ames gave his eulogy on Washington, a task for which he was peculiarly well fitted, having given the address to Congress when Washington retired from the presidency. And in later days there were giants who wrestled here. Daniel Webster had been a citizen of this Commonwealth only four years when he was sent, in 1820, to assist in revising the Constitution. Here, as everywhere, his voice was potent, and in the light of the events of to-day it is a pleas-

ure to find that he uttered this protest against vast accumulations of wealth: "The history of other nations may teach us how favorable to public liberty is the division of the soil into small freeholds; and a system of laws of which the tendency is without violence or injustice to produce and to preserve a degree of equality of property. . . . The freest government, if it could exist, would not long be acceptable if the tendency of the laws were to create a rapid accumulation of property in a few hands and to render the great mass of the population dependent and penniless." In 1888, from the 14th to the 19th of July, Ex-President Hayes presided in this hall, with all the grace so characteristic of him, over the sessions of the Prison Congress, and in his address uttered words which should link his name with those of John Howard and Dorothea Dix: "But the citizen cannot be loyal to his country and faithful to her true significance if he neglects the children of misfortune, of poverty, of weakness and of wickedness, who are, or who are in danger of being, enrolled in the ranks of crime. From the earliest dawn of human life it has been

an irrevocable condition of its existence that all men are indeed their brothers' keepers."

The year 1858 beheld here one of the most remarkable events in our history. Prompted by Garrison, Phillips and others of the anti-slavery leaders, the Legislature projected the removal of Edward Greeley Loring, judge of probate in Suffolk County, for alleged malfeasance in the rendition of Anthony Burns. Caleb Cushing, dividing the leadership of the Massachusetts bar with Rufus Choate, defended the accused in a manner worthy of his experience and name. It was the first and only year of John A. Andrew in the Legislature. A confessed abolitionist, his reputation up to that time was purely local, but so determined, so masterly was his action that the obnoxious officer was removed, and the work of the Representative made him the successor of Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr., in the gubernatorial chair.¹

It was near the close of the session of 1885 that the very depths were stirred over the Boston

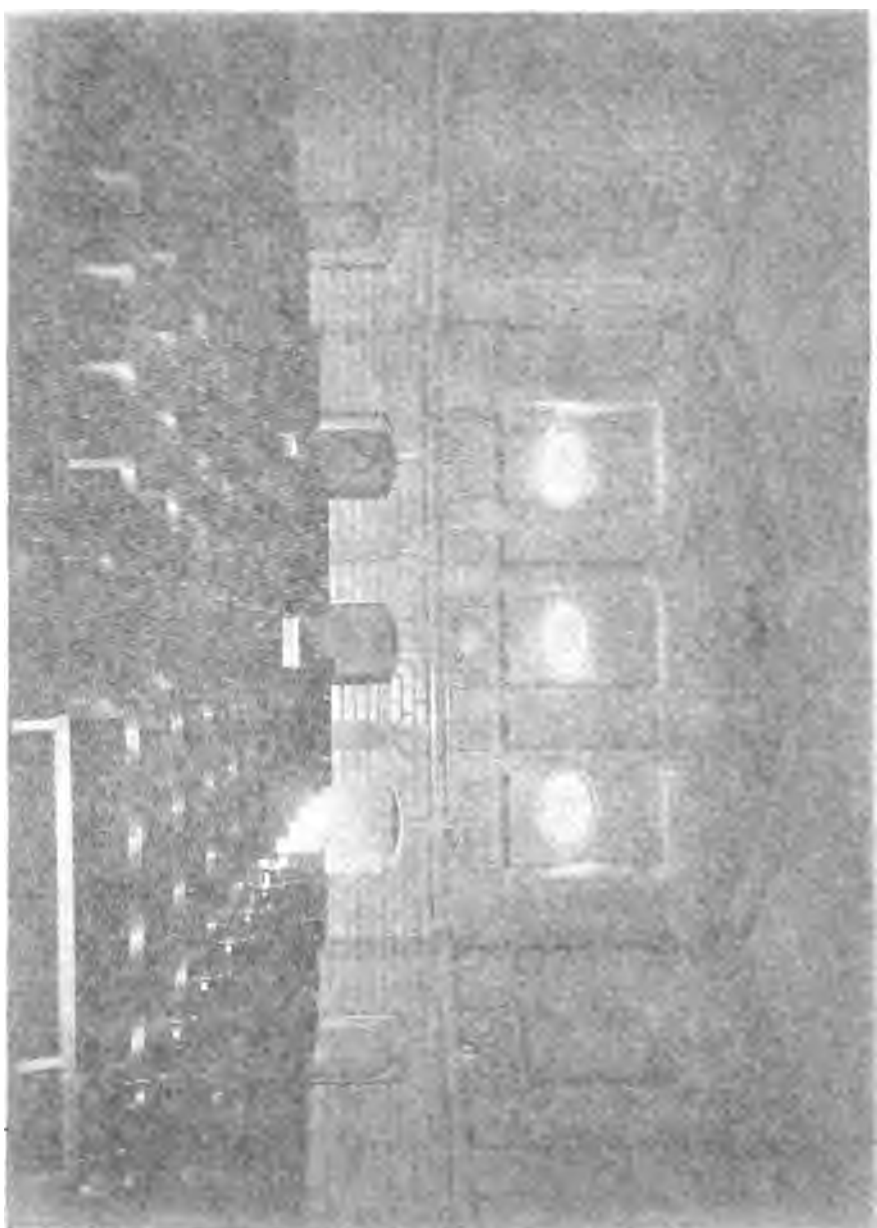
¹ Among those who struggled with Andrew for what he considered good government was Geo. D. Wells, a young lawyer from Greenfield, who fell Oct. 13, 1864, colonel of the Thirty-fourth Massachusetts, at Stickney Farm, Va., a prelude to the battle of Cedar Creek. Many others who here helped make laws, later went forth to defend them.

police bill. Victors and vanquished fought long and well. All the devices possible to skilled parliamentarians had only put off the inevitable end. Confusion reigned almost supreme. The speaker had threatened to name recalcitrant members; they in turn had invoked direst vengeance on any officer who should lay violent hands upon them. Gavels, many, were broken in a vain effort to maintain order, and as a last resort a carpenter's hammer had been secured, to be used should the last gavel be destroyed. But Speaker J. Q. A. Brackett held firmly to his post, and with the vote and the disappearance of the beaten came peace and order.

In this address I have in the main confined myself to this room, but were we to go beyond its bounds, matters of interest would be found on every hand.¹ In Doric Hall, just beneath us, was

¹ "If the dome were gilded, it is said by those of artistic and travel-improved taste, it would equal in beauty any public building in Europe. The cost of such improvement would be \$5,500. It would last without protection ten years, and might be made to stand for a longer term. No other equivalent improvement of the Capitol could be effected by so slight an expense." (Governor Banks's valedictory, 1861.)

The resolve under which the gilding was first done bears date of June 25, 1874. For painting the outside of the State House and for gilding the dome Cyrus T. Clark was paid \$8,209.94. The dome was re-gilded in 1888, at a cost of \$4,758.79; the first gilding outlasting the governor's estimate by four years.



REPRESENTATIVES HALL. Jan. 4, 1893.

W. H. H. 2. 11. 11

[illegible]

It was a small, roomy, confined
 apartment, with a door leading beyond
 which, it was said, would be found on
 the other side of the great earth, was

The cost of such a trip, including the cost of the trip itself, the cost of the trip itself, and the cost of the trip itself, is \$4,178.79. The cost of such a trip, including the cost of the trip itself, the cost of the trip itself, and the cost of the trip itself, is \$4,178.79. The cost of such a trip, including the cost of the trip itself, the cost of the trip itself, and the cost of the trip itself, is \$4,178.79.

The testator's first death occurred on June 25, 1874. He died leaving a wife and three children. His wife died in 1880, and the three children, Thomas T. Clark, John T. Clark, and William T. Clark, all died in 1887. The testator's estate was valued at \$1,750,000. The testator's will provided that the residue of his estate was to be divided equally among his three children.



REPRESENTATIVES' HALL—Jan. 2, 1895.
(Looking South.)

organized the first volunteer company in the war of the rebellion, and doorkeeper John Kinnear, over there, was a member. How many thousands of our citizens climbed the steps leading to the hall to look finally on the faces of Sumner and Wilson when their remains there lay in state? How many flags were in that space or in front of the capitol intrusted to the care and keeping of departing regiments, and on their return this same hall became their final resting place? Representatives from every war waged by the United States have served in this room, and in the last House there were thirty-four veterans of the latest strife. In the present body there are thirty-six.

What is to be the fate of this building and of this room? There are those who exclaim, "Raze it, raze it!" but out from the hearts of the masses of our citizens comes the cry, "Save it, save it!" All sorts of imaginary ills are found in and about these walls, evils not dreamed of till their destruction was sought. The same iconoclastic spirit, extant a thousand years ago, would have found the pyramids of Egypt not fireproof and Pompey's pillar out of plumb. Destroying them, there had been no forty centuries to look down upon Napo-

leon's soldiers, prompting them to prodigies of valor, nor had the names of Frenchmen, slain in the siege of Alexandria, been graven on the base of that famous shaft. We are told that, because the years after the revolution to those of the rebellion were days of peace, there could little interest attach to these walls; but if the presence and spirit of Andrew and of those who here held their ground in storm and sunshine do not render these walls sacred for all time, then let us remember that Whittier, one of our predecessors, sang the praises of peace, saying, —

“Peace hath higher tests of manhood
Than battles ever knew.”

“But what shall we do with it?” is the refrain. Let it be the Massachusetts forum. Let mankind hither come and here discuss their grievances, if such they be. Many of us recall that day of last year when the thousands of unemployed surged up from the Common, up the stairways leading to this room, and how they beat upon these doors, seeking help for their distresses; and we recall how in their spirit of violence they were met by the firm hand of the governor and faced about

and driven out. To be sure they did later come to this very room and here present and plead their cause; but suppose this chamber, with all its mighty memories, had been open to them, and that in this place they could then have told their woes, who can say that the effect would not be for good? If here men should learn to make war no more, then God be praised. What better place can be found, the world over, where men may beat their swords into ploughshares and their spears into pruning hooks? In a sense it has already been a forum for the people, since within this space have rung out the most eloquent voices of the State and nation. Their principles prevented Garrison and Phillips being members of this body, but at legislative hearings, again and again, have their words been heard in behalf of what they deemed the truth. More than fifty years since the matchless voice of Lucy Stone was heard here, pouring out her heart for the enfranchisement of woman; and to hers in later years have been joined those of Julia Ward Howe and Mary A. Livermore, making a peerless trio for God and the right.

Annually more than fifty thousand people

climb the one hundred and seventy steps leading to the lantern whence is had the most glorious view afforded by western civilization. Above still shines the pine cone, a source of pride to the builders, calling to mind the remote district of Maine, yet once a distinct part of the Commonwealth; and, though many may see in it resemblance to other objects than the cone, yet it is dear to the hearts of all, as cherished as to the Englishman is the golden grasshopper which at the pinnacle of the tower of London's Royal Exchange has long stayed his aerial flight.

And to-day the last legislative act in this chamber is had. The story of a century is told.

Then, grand old hall, hallowed by the presence and words of thy many, many thousands, with all thy memories, all thy glory, hail and farewell!

NOTE. — There is a wide difference in the quality of illustrations in this book. A half-tone cannot be better than the picture from which it is made. A good photograph makes a good engraving. The securing of the originals of some of these portraits was a serious task. The faces of Governor SUMNER, Speaker ROBBINS, Commissioner DAWES and Architect BULFINCH were copied from illustrations in books belonging to the State Library. Lieutenant-Governor GILL's picture is from a photograph belonging to his great-grandson, F. W. GILL of



ALFRED S. ROE.
Representative, 16th Worcester District.



ALFRED S. ROE.
Representative, 16th Worcester District.

Boston. The original oil painting (possibly a Stuart) is in the possession of some branch of the Boylston family, in which the lieutenant-governor found his second wife. Speaker BANKS's picture is from a daguerreotype made contemporaneously by J. J. Hawes of Tremont Row; that of ROBERT C. WINTHROP is also from an early source. Messenger KUHN's face is had from a copy of an oil painting in the possession of the Sergeant-at-Arms. Speaker MEYER's portrait is made from a photograph of a recent oil painting by Julian Story. The earlier views of the Hall are from wood cuts in Gleason's and Ballou's Pictorials.

In conclusion, it is only fair that I should acknowledge my obligations to State Librarian C. B. TILLINGHAST, whose suggestions and favors have contributed much to the details of this paper, and also to the State Printers, whose care and taste have resulted in making this volume a fine specimen of the book-maker's art. — A. S. R.

APPENDIX.

EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE
DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF THE
Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

1895.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

HIS EXCELLENCY

FREDERIC T. GREENHALGE OF LOWELL,
GOVERNOR.

HIS HONOR

ROGER WOLCOTT OF BOSTON,
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

COUNCIL

District I.

ZIBA C. KEITH of Brockton.

District II.

CYRUS SAYAGE of Taunton.

District III.

FRANCIS H. RAYMOND of Somerville.

District IV.

JOHN H. SULLIVAN of Boston.

District V.

B. FRANK SOUTHWICK of Peabody.

District VI.

JOHN M. HARLOW of Woburn.

District VII.

CHARLES E. STEVENS of Ware.

District VIII.

ALVAN BARRUS of Goshen.

EXECUTIVE CLERK.

EDWARD F. HAMLIN of Newton.

SENATE.

PRESIDENT:

HON. WILLIAM M. BUTLER, . . . New Bedford.

CLERK:

HENRY D. COOLIDGE, . . . Concord.

ASSISTANT CLERK:

WILLIAM H. SANGER, . . . Boston.

NAME.	ADDRESS.	DISTRICT.
Atherton, Horace H., . . .	Saugus, . . .	Fifth Essex.
Atwood, Edward B., . . .	Plymouth, . . .	First Plymouth.
Bessom, Eugene A., . . .	Lynn, . . .	First Essex.
Bill, Ledyard, . . .	Paxton, . . .	Third Worcester.
Blodgett, Percival, . . .	Templeton, . . .	{ Worcester and } Hampshire. }
Bradford, Edward S., . . .	Springfield, . . .	First Hampden.
Burns, George J., . . .	Ayer, . . .	Fifth Middlesex.
Butler, William M., . . .	New Bedford, . . .	Third Bristol.
Corbett, Joseph J., . . .	Boston, . . .	Second Suffolk.
Darling, Francis W., . . .	Hyde Park, . . .	First Norfolk.
Durant, William B., . . .	Cambridge, . . .	Third Middlesex.
Foss, Ether S., . . .	Lowell, . . .	Seventh Middlesex.
Frothingham, Edward G., . . .	Haverhill, . . .	Fourth Essex.
Fuller, Granville A., . . .	Boston, . . .	Eighth Suffolk.
Gage, George L., . . .	Lawrence, . . .	Sixth Essex.

SENATE — CONCLUDED.

NAME.	ADDRESS.	DISTRICT.
Galloupe, George A., . . .	Beverly, . . .	Second Essex.
Gilbride, Michael B., . . .	Boston, . . .	Third Suffolk.
Gray, Robert S., . . .	Walpole, . . .	Second Norfolk.
Harvey, Edwin B., . . .	Westborough, . . .	Second Worcester.
Hutchinson, Isaac P., . . .	Boston, . . .	Seventh Suffolk.
Lawrence, George P., . . .	North Adams, . . .	Berkshire.
Leach, James C., . . .	Bridgewater, . . .	Second Plymouth.
Maccabe, Joseph B., . . .	Boston, . . .	First Suffolk.
Malone, Dana, . . .	Greenfield, . . .	Franklin.
McMorrow, William H., . . .	Boston, . . .	Sixth Suffolk.
Miller, Joel D., . . .	Leominster, . . .	Fourth Worcester.
Morse, William A., . . .	Tisbury, . . .	Cape.
Neill, Joseph O., . . .	Fall River, . . .	Second Bristol.
Niles, James P., . . .	Watertown, . . .	Second Middlesex.
Perkins, George W., . . .	Somerville, . . .	First Middlesex.
Quinn, John, Jr., . . .	Boston, . . .	Fourth Suffolk.
Reed, George A., . . .	Framingham, . . .	Fourth Middlesex.
Ripley, John B., . . .	Chester, . . .	{ Berkshire and } Hampshire.
Salisbury, Stephen, . . .	Worcester, . . .	First Worcester.
Sanger, George P., . . .	Boston, . . .	Fifth Suffolk.
Smith, Sylvanus, . . .	Gloucester, . . .	Third Essex.
Southard, Louis C., . . .	Easton, . . .	First Bristol.
Sprague, Charles F., . . .	Boston, . . .	Ninth Suffolk.
Wellman, Arthur H., . . .	Malden, . . .	Sixth Middlesex.
Whitcomb, Marciene H., . . .	Holyoke, . . .	Second Hampden.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SPEAKER:

HON. GEORGE V. L. MEYER, . . . Boston.

CLERK:

EDWARD A. McLAUGHLIN, . . . Boston.

ASSISTANT CLERK:

JAMES W. KIMBALL, . . . Lynn.

NAME.	DISTRICT.	ADDRESS.
Allen, Daniel W.,	19, Essex, . . .	Lynn.
Allen, Romeo E.,	12, Worcester . .	Shrewsbury.
Atsatt, Isaiah P.,	7, Plymouth, . .	Mattapoisett.
Austin, Frederick E.,	3, Bristol, . . .	Taunton.
Bailey, George W.,	4, Berkshire, . .	Pittsfield.
Bailey, James A., Jr.,	15, Middlesex, . .	Arlington.
Baker, Theophilus B.,	2, Barnstable, . .	Harwich.
Balch, Charles T.,	7, Essex,	Groveland.
Bancroft, Charles G.,	13, Worcester, . .	Clinton.
Bancroft, Solon,	14, Middlesex, . .	Reading.
Barber, Harding R.,	1, Worcester, . .	Athol.
Barker, Albert F.,	3, Plymouth, . .	Hanson.
Barnes, Erwin F.,	6, Berkshire, . .	West Stockbridge.
Barnes, Franklin O.,	26, Suffolk, . . .	Chelsea.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—CONTINUED.

NAME.	DISTRICT.	ADDRESS.
Barry, Daniel J.,	14, Suffolk, . .	Boston.
Bates, John L.,	1, Suffolk, . .	Boston.
Beaman, Algernon T., . . .	4, Worcester, .	Princeton.
Bennett, Frank S.,*	24, Middlesex, .	Tyngsborough.
Bird, George B.,	24, Suffolk, . .	Boston.
Bliss, Henry C.,	2, Hampden, .	West Springfield.
Blodgett, Benjamin F., . . .	5, Worcester, .	West Brookfield.
Bond, Charles P.,	18, Middlesex, .	Waltham.
Bourne, Samuel S.,	8, Plymouth, .	Middleborough.
Boutwell, Harvey L.,	9, Middlesex, .	Malden.
Bradford, Fred. H.,	18, Middlesex, .	Waltham.
Bradley, Manassah E., . . .	2, Suffolk, . .	Boston.
Brown, Charles D.,	10, Essex, . .	Gloucester.
Brown, Frederick A.,	8, Worcester, .	Webster.
Bullock, Benjamin S.,	10, Essex, . .	Manchester.
Burges, William H.,	2, Plymouth, .	Kingston.
Burt, J. Marshall,	9, Hampden, .	East Longmeadow.
Burt, T. Preston,	3, Bristol, . .	Taunton.
Carroll, Charles W.,	11, Worcester, .	Milford.
Carter, William,	9, Norfolk, . .	Needham.
Casey, Daniel C.,	20, Suffolk, . .	Boston.
Chandler, Frank,	16, Middlesex, .	Belmont.
Clark, Luther W.,	4, Franklin, . .	Deerfield.
Cochran, James A.,	1, Suffolk, . .	Boston.
Collins, Michael W.,	3, Suffolk, . .	Boston.
Cook, Heman S.,	3, Barnstable, .	Provincetown.
Cook, Gilbert,†	14, Worcester, .	Lunenburg.

* Died April 10.

† Died February 17.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—CONTINUED.

NAME.	DISTRICT.	ADDRESS.
Creed, James F.,	15, Suffolk, . . .	Boston.
Crane, Ellery B.,*	21, Worcester, . .	Worcester.
Dallinger, Frederick W.,	2, Middlesex, . .	Cambridge.
Davis, William W.,	21, Suffolk, . . .	Boston.
Denham, Thomas M.,	5, Bristol, . . .	New Bedford.
Dickinson, David T.,	1, Middlesex, . .	Cambridge.
Donahue, Thomas,	8, Bristol, . . .	Fall River.
Donovan, Timothy J.,	4, Suffolk, . . .	Boston.
Donovan, William F.,	8, Suffolk, . . .	Boston.
Donovan, William J.,	2, Suffolk, . . .	Boston.
Dow, Harry R.,	5, Essex, . . .	Lawrence.
Drew, William H.,	1, Plymouth, . .	Plymouth.
Driscoll, Daniel M.,	12, Suffolk, . . .	Boston.
Driscoll, William P.,	12, Suffolk, . . .	Boston.
Drury, Levi A.,	3, Essex, . . .	Bradford.
Duddy, Robert,	7, Middlesex, . .	Somerville.
Eddy, George M.,	6, Bristol, . . .	New Bedford.
Edgerton, Henry,	32, Middlesex, . .	Shirley.
Edgerton, Albert H.,	5, Worcester, . .	Sturbridge.
Eldredge, Alpheus M.,	11, Plymouth, . .	Brockton.
Estes, Benjamin F.,	19, Essex, . . .	Lynn.
Fallon, Thomas F.,	19, Suffolk, . . .	Boston.
Ferson, Clarentine E.,	15, Worcester, . .	Fitchburg.
Fillmore, Wellington,	2, Middlesex, . .	Cambridge.
Fisk, Henry H.,	1, Barnstable, . .	Dennis.
Flint, James H.,	5, Norfolk, . . .	Weymouth.
Flint, Silas W.,	13, Middlesex, . .	Wakefield.

* Elected to succeed Henry Y. Simpson, deceased.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—CONTINUED.

NAME.	DISTRICT.	ADDRESS.
Flynn, Joseph J.,	4, Essex, . . .	Lawrence.
Foote, William H.,	2, Hampden, . .	Westfield.
Ford, William E.,	23, Suffolk, . .	Boston.
Foss, Otis,	1, Dukes, . . .	Cottage City.
Fowle, George E.,	14, Middlesex, . .	Woburn.
French, Zenas A.,	6, Norfolk, . . .	Holbrook.
Gallivan, James A.,	13, Suffolk, . . .	Boston.
Gardner, John J.,	1, Nantucket, . .	Nantucket.
Gauss, John D. H.,	13, Essex, . . .	Salem.
Gaylord, Henry E.,	3, Hampshire, . .	South Hadley.
Geary, Michael P.,	13, Suffolk, . . .	Boston.
George, Samuel W.,	2, Essex, . . .	Haverhill.
Gillingham, James L.,	4, Bristol, . . .	Fairhaven.
Goodrich, Charles W.,	3, Berkshire, . .	Hinsdale.
Graham, William T.,	5, Suffolk, . . .	Boston.
Grant, Alexander,	5, Hampden, . . .	Chicopee.
Gray, Joshua S.,	5, Plymouth, . .	Rockland.
Greenwood, Abner,	27, Middlesex, . .	Ashland.
Grover, Thomas E.,	4, Norfolk, . . .	Canton.
Hale, Edward A.,	8, Essex, . . .	Newburyport.
Hammond, Charles L.,	5, Norfolk, . . .	Quincy.
Hammond, George,	7, Worcester, . .	Charlton.
Harlow, Franklin P.,	6, Plymouth, . .	Whitman.
Harrington, James L.,*	14, Worcester, . .	Lunenburg.
Harvey, Benjamin C.,	8, Hampden, . . .	Springfield.
Harwood, Albert L.,	17, Middlesex, . .	Newton Centre.
Hastings, Samuel,	2, Franklin, . . .	Warwick.

* Elected to succeed Gilbert Cook, deceased.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—CONTINUED.

NAME.	DISTRICT.	ADDRESS.
Hathaway, Bowers C., . . .	12, Worcester, .	Westborough.
Hathaway, Frederic W., . . .	12, Plymouth, .	Brockton.
Hawkes, Wesley O., . . .	31, Middlesex, .	Westford.
Hayes, William H. I., . . .	24, Middlesex, .	Lowell.
Hibbard, George A., . . .	18, Suffolk, . .	Boston.
Higgins, Sumner C., . . .	4, Middlesex, .	Cambridge.
Hoban, Thomas F., . . .	25, Middlesex, .	Lowell.
Holden, Joshua B., . . .	11, Suffolk, . .	Boston.
Holland, Timothy, . . .	19, Suffolk, . .	Boston.
Hollis, J. Edward, . . .	17, Middlesex, .	Newton.
Holt, E. Clarence, . . .	3, Bristol, . .	Taunton.
Horan, John G., . . .	15, Suffolk, . .	Boston.
Howe, Louis P., . . .	29, Middlesex, .	Marlborough.
Humphrey, Henry D., . . .	1, Norfolk, . .	Dedham.
Huse, Caleb B., . . .	8, Essex, . .	Newburyport.
Hutchinson, W. Henry, . . .	20, Essex, . .	Lynn.
Irwin, Richard W., . . .	1, Hampshire, .	Northampton.
Ives, Dwight H., . . .	3, Hampden, .	Holyoke.
Jenks, William S., . . .	2, Berkshire, .	Adams.
Johnson, Edward P., . . .	18, Essex, . .	Lynn.
Jones, George R., . . .	11, Middlesex, .	Melrose.
Jordan, Cyrus A., . . .	14, Essex, . .	Salem.
Jourdan, Benjamin A., . . .	10, Worcester, .	Upton.
Kaan, Frank W., . . .	6, Middlesex, .	Somerville.
Keenan, James, . . .	16, Suffolk, . .	Boston.
Keenan, Thomas F., . . .	8, Suffolk, . .	Boston.
Kellogg, John E., . . .	15, Worcester, .	Fitchburg.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—CONTINUED.

NAME.	DISTRICT.	ADDRESS.
Kimball, William G.,	2, Hampshire, .	Huntington.
Kingman, Francis M.,	9, Plymouth, .	East Bridgewater.
Knox, Joseph B.,	22, Worcester, .	Worcester.
Krebbs, Franz H., Jr.,	17, Suffolk, .	Boston.
Lawrence, Amos A.,	4, Plymouth, .	Cohasset.
Leach, George A.,	28, Middlesex, .	Wayland.
Leach, Osgood L.,	3, Franklin, .	Northfield.
Leach, Warren S.,	2, Bristol, .	Raynham.
Light, Charles F.,	3, Norfolk, .	Hyde Park.
Lowell, Francis C.,	11, Suffolk, .	Boston.
Lynch, John M.,	4, Essex, .	Lawrence.
Macomber, John A., 2d,	7, Bristol, .	Westport.
Mann, Hugo,	5, Franklin, .	Buckland.
Marden, William H.,	12, Middlesex, .	Stoneham.
Mayo, Samuel N.,	8, Middlesex, .	Medford.
McCarthy, Jeremiah J.,	4, Suffolk, .	Boston.
McMackin, Bernard,	7, Suffolk, .	Boston.
Melaven, James F.,	20, Worcester, .	Worcester.
Mellen, George H.,	23, Worcester, .	Worcester.
Mellen, James H.,	19, Worcester, .	Worcester.
Meyer, George v. L.,	9, Suffolk, .	Boston.
Mills, Charles E.,	9, Bristol, .	Fall River.
Mitchell, Samuel H.,	25, Suffolk, .	Boston.
Mooney, Joseph F.,	8, Bristol, .	Fall River.
Moore, E. Lewis,	28, Middlesex, .	Framingham.
Moran, William,	8, Bristol, .	Fall River.
Moriarty, Eugene M.,	18, Worcester, .	Worcester.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—CONTINUED.

NAME.	DISTRICT.	ADDRESS.
Mulvey, Mark B.,	22, Suffolk, . . .	Boston.
Murphy, Timothy F.,	7, Suffolk, . . .	Boston.
Myers, James J.,	1, Middlesex, . . .	Cambridge.
Newell, Herbert,	1, Franklin, . . .	Shelburne.
Newell, Richard,	1, Essex, . . .	West Newbury.
Newhall, George H.,	17, Essex, . . .	Lynn.
Newhall, John B.,	18, Essex, . . .	Lynn.
Norton, Joseph J.,	14, Suffolk, . . .	Boston.
O'Brien, Michael J.,	5, Suffolk, . . .	Boston.
O'Connor, John J.,	23, Middlesex, . . .	Lowell.
O'Hara, John M.,	3, Suffolk, . . .	Boston.
Osgood, L. Edgar,	6, Essex, . . .	North Andover.
Parker, Theodore K.,	2, Worcester, . . .	Winchendon.
Penniman, George W.,	10, Plymouth, . . .	Brockton.
Perkins, Lyman H.,	6, Hampden, . . .	Springfield.
Phelps, Carlton T.,	1, Berkshire, . . .	North Adams.
Pinkham, Edward W.,	17, Essex, . . .	Lynn.
Porter, Burrill, Jr.,	1, Bristol, . . .	No. Attleborough.
Porter, George W.,	7, Norfolk, . . .	Avon.
Porter, J. Frank,	22, Essex, . . .	Danvers.
Prevoux, John J.,	1, Essex, . . .	Amesbury.
Putnam, George E.,	22, Middlesex, . . .	Lowell.
Quint, Nicolas M.,	21, Essex, . . .	Peabody.
Quirk, Charles I.,	20, Suffolk, . . .	Boston.
Rice, Henry F.,	9, Worcester, . . .	Sutton.
Richardson, Robert A.,	3, Essex, . . .	Haverhill.
Roberts, Ernest W.,	27, Suffolk, . . .	Chelsea.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—CONTINUED.

NAME.	DISTRICT.	ADDRESS.
Roe, Alfred S.,	16, Worcester,	Worcester.
Root, Silas B.,	1, Hampden,	Granville.
Roper, George A.,	24, Middlesex,	Lowell.
Ross, Samuel,	5, Bristol,	New Bedford.
Rourke, Daniel D.,	6, Suffolk,	Boston.
Rourke, Fred H.,	21, Middlesex,	Lowell.
Russell, George G.,	15, Essex,	Salem.
Ryan, James F.,	16, Suffolk,	Boston.
Ryder, Martin F.,	6, Suffolk,	Boston.
Sargent, Charles F.,	5, Essex,	Lawrence.
Scates, George M.,	21, Suffolk,	Boston.
Searls, William P.,	17, Worcester,	Worcester.
Shea, John T.,	3, Middlesex,	Cambridge.
Sheehan, John F.,	4, Hampden,	Holyoke.
Shepherd, William,	20, Essex,	Lynn.
Sibley, Frank M.,	5, Hampshire,	Ware.
Sisson, Henry D.,	7, Berkshire,	New Marlborough.
Slade, David F.,	9, Bristol,	Fall River.
Sleeper, George T.,	27, Suffolk,	Winthrop.
Smith, Albert C.,	18, Suffolk,	Boston.
Smith, Henry M.,	5, Berkshire,	Lee.
Snow, George F.,	20, Middlesex,	Chelmsford.
Southworth, Amasa E.,	5, Middlesex,	Somerville.
Spalding, Warren F.,	4, Middlesex,	Cambridge.
Spofford, John C.,	10, Middlesex,	Everett.
Spring, Arthur L.,	10, Suffolk,	Boston.
Stanley, Fred D.,	6, Bristol,	New Bedford.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—CONTINUED.

NAME.	DISTRICT.	ADDRESS.
Stevens, Ezra A.,	9, Middlesex, . .	Malden.
St. John, Thomas E.,	2, Essex,	Haverhill.
Stocker, Joseph W.,	12, Essex,	Beverly.
Stone, Daniel D.,	9, Essex,	Hamilton.
Strong, Homer O.,	1, Hampshire, . .	Southampton.
Sturtevant, Charles F.,	23, Suffolk,	Boston.
Tarr, George J.,	10, Essex,	Gloucester.
Teamoh, Robert T.,	9, Suffolk,	Boston.
Thacher, Josiah P.,	30, Middlesex, . .	Littleton.
Thurston, Lyman D.,	6, Worcester,	Leicester.
Tolman, William,	4, Berkshire,	Pittsfield.
Tower, Henry,	29, Middlesex, . .	Hudson.
Towle, William W.,	17, Suffolk,	Boston.
Tuite, Michael,	11, Worcester,	Blackstone.
Turner, Arthur H.,	13, Worcester,	Harvard.
Turner, George W.,*	6, Hampden,	Springfield.
Tuttle, John E.,	24, Suffolk,	Boston.
Utley, Charles H.,	2, Norfolk,	Brookline.
Wadden, Frank L.,	16, Essex,	Marblehead.
Waite, Gilman,	2, Worcester,	Templeton.
Wakefield, Charles E.,	4, Hampshire,	Amherst.
Wales, George A.,	7, Norfolk,	Stoughton.
Wallis, Horace E.,	10, Hampden,	Holland.
Warriner, Stephen C.,	8, Hampden,	Springfield.
Waterman, George B.,	1, Berkshire,	Williamstown.
Wentworth, George L.,	5, Norfolk,	Weymouth.
Weston, Clarence P.,	10, Suffolk,	Boston.

* Elected to succeed Joseph L. Shipley, deceased.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—CONCLUDED.

NAME.	DISTRICT.	ADDRESS.
Wheaton, Mark O.,	1, Bristol, . .	Attleborough.
Whitaker, Elbridge J., . . .	8, Norfolk, . .	Wrentham.
White, George E.,	1, Barnstable, .	Sandwich.
White, William S.,	8, Norfolk, . .	Foxborough.
Wiley, Albert L.,	3, Worcester, .	Hardwick.
Willard, Edward E.,	26, Suffolk, . .	Chelsea.
Wilson, Edward H.,	26, Middlesex, .	Natick.
Winn, John,	19, Middlesex, .	Woburn.
Wood, Henry O.,	10, Bristol, . .	Swanzey.
Woodfall, J. Loring,	11, Essex, . .	Rockport.
Young, Charles L.,	7, Hampden, .	Springfield.

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